



**CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION**

**2018**

**Accomplishment Report**

Enabling Resilience-Building at Scale



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# Message from the Secretary



The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Statement on the State of Global Climate in 2018 published early this year confirmed that the past four years have been the warmest on record and that this trend is expected to continue because of the record amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Estimating that the global average surface temperature in 2018 is already at 1°C above the pre-industrial baseline, the WMO underscored the urgent need for swift and unified global action in reducing emissions and in strengthening community resilience against the impacts of climate change.

The same was emphasized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report released in October 2018, which warned that allowing global temperature rise to exceed 1.5°C will disrupt basic social and economic activities around the world.

We can no longer ignore what the best available science is telling us. Every fraction of a degree of warming makes a difference to human health, livelihood, food security, water supply, human security, and the economic growth of our nation.

In line with this and pursuant to our mandates under the Climate Change Act of 2009, as amended, we in the Climate Change Commission have devoted the year 2018 to mainstream science-based climate change adaptation and mitigation policies into various aspects of public service and to scale up capacity building measures for local communities.

As the international climate policy landscape continued to change, your Climate Change Commission was quick to rise to the challenge of facilitating a multi-sectoral, multi-level, and whole-of-society approach to building resilience and sustainability.

This accomplishment report, Enabling Resilience-Building at Scale, provides an overview of how we were able to make significant strides in climate policy development and in mainstreaming climate change in investment planning and programming. This includes advancing the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) updating process, completing the National Policy Review on Energy, developing the standard and certification systems for green jobs, establishing a national climate



risk management framework, and the sectoral action planning for our Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which we intend to finalize in 2019.

Our work on capacity building for local government units (LGUs) continues. As of 2018, the Climate Change Commission were able to build the capacity of 182 higher education institutions in mentoring LGUs on science, vulnerabilities, and risks of climate change.

Together with key government agencies and development partners, we have produced standard modules for risk assessment, greenhouse gases inventory, enhancing local plans with ecosystems-based adaptation and mitigation framework, and ensuring quality against a set of standards, which will soon be adopted jointly with the Department of the Interior and Local Government.

We have also accelerated the mobilization of finance and investments for climate change adaptation and mitigation projects. Last year, the People's Survival Fund (PSF) Board has signed financing agreements with four LGUs to bankroll the implementation of climate change adaptation projects amounting to PHP 192 million.

As National Designated Authority to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), we were able to explore ways on how international funding resources could complement and augment the PSF and other domestic climate finance resources. Much of our work this year focused on the implementation of the GCF Readiness Programme, which led to the accreditation of the Land Bank of the Philippines as a national direct access entity and built the capacity of country stakeholders towards accessing the

GCF in a strategic manner.

As we take pride of these accomplishments, we recognize that there is an enormous amount of work ahead of us.

Hence, as we mark 2019 as the 10th anniversary of the creation by law of the Climate Change Commission, we intend to build on these gains and facilitate a broad-based concerted climate action from all levels of society.

In preparation for the Paris Agreement taking full effect in 2020, our focus this year will be on the development of the NDC as a ready reference for private and public sector investments on innovative and transformative low-carbon and climate-adaptive projects for the country's green economic growth.

Indeed, the need to move forward together is greater than ever.

In 2019 and beyond, the Climate Change Commission shall be guided by the principle of transformative optimism. We will work relentlessly in charting the path to a sustainable future for the Filipino nation.



Secretary Emmanuel M. De Guzman  
Vice Chairperson and Executive Director  
Climate Change Commission



# Enabling resilience-building at scale

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) is the lead policy-making body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate government programs and ensure mainstreaming of climate change in national, local, and sectoral development plans towards a climate-resilient and climate-smart Philippines.

For 2018, the CCC has embarked on a comprehensive effort to enable resilience-building at scale. This means that building capacity for climate resilience needs to become intersectional and deeply penetrate into various aspects of public service.

With the vision of a climate-resilient and climate-smart Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous, and self-reliant communities, the CCC is pursuing the development and mainstreaming of evidence-based climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and activities.

Guided by the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), the

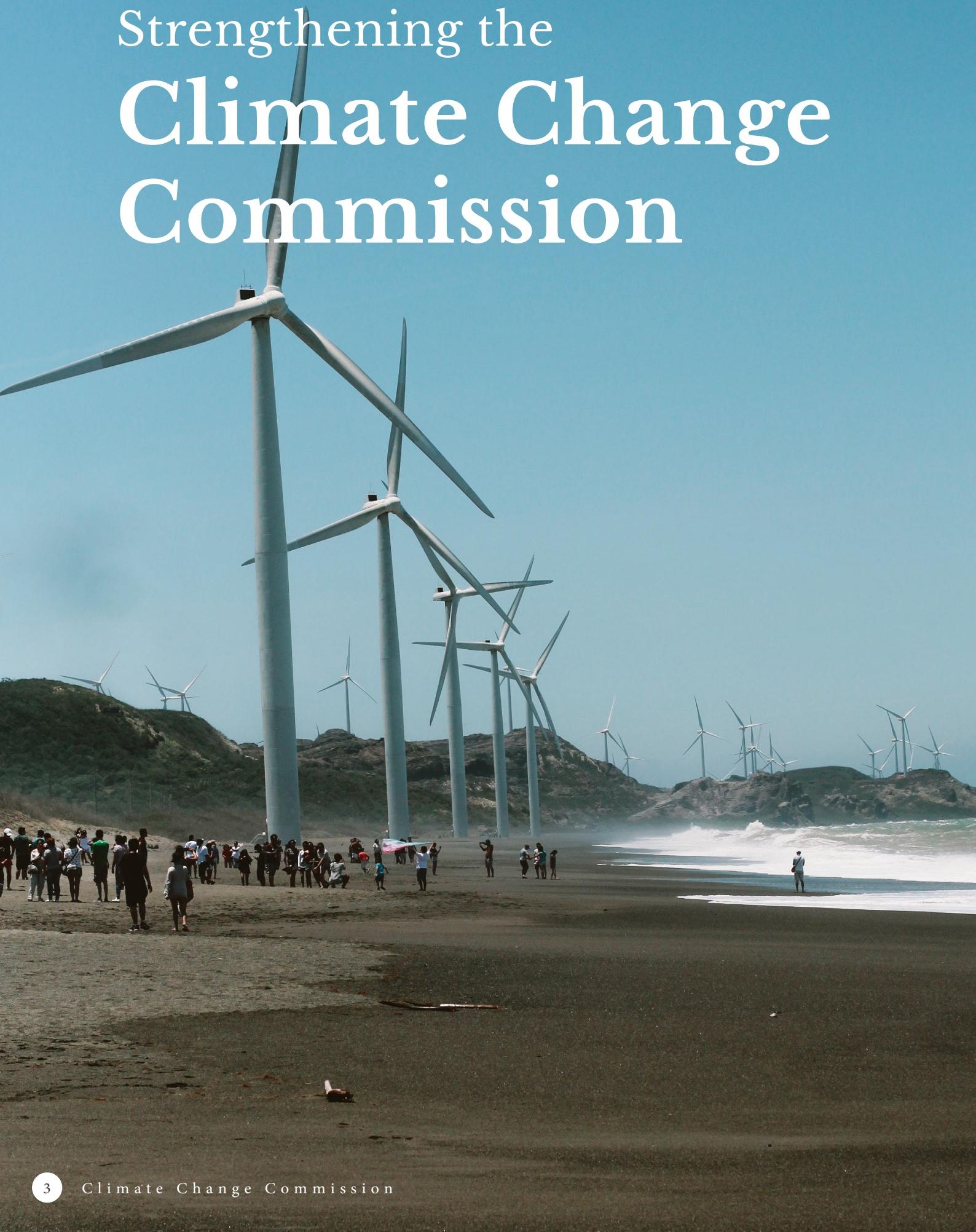
CCC leads in building the adaptive capacities of Filipino communities to climate change.

A successful transition towards climate-smart development will require increasing the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, ensuring the sustainability of the built environment, and optimizing mitigation opportunities. Making this transition will be impossible without creating an enabling environment for building climate-resilience.

This report presents how the CCC has enabled resilience-building at scale in 2018 in terms of institutional strengthening, program delivery and service, gender empowerment, nurturing partnerships, mobilizing climate finance, and fulfilling the country's global commitments to address climate change.

Following the principles of climate justice, community-based engagement, and science-based climate action, the CCC is on track in propelling the Philippines towards a sustainable future.

# Strengthening the Climate Change Commission



# Enhancing and strengthening management system

**H**aving been only established in 2010 following the enactment of the Climate Change Act, the CCC is still in its infancy as an institution.

The need to strengthen the CCC's institutional capacity, therefore, becomes integral in fulfilling its herculean task of facilitating the transformation of the country's industries and sectors into a green, climate-smart, and sustainable economy.

In 2018, the CCC has made significant strides in streamlining its work processes and in strengthening its operational capacity to efficiently and effectively deliver the mandates of the CCC-Climate Change Office (CCO). Among the many improvements made are:

- Updating of the Knowledge Management System;
- Creation of the CCO Management Office; and
- Creation of the Information System Strategic Plan 2018-2020.

As Secretariat to the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation, and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCAM-DRR), the CCC has facilitated convergence and inter-agency cooperation towards realizing the country's climate change goals and targets.

The agenda of the Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR are extensive and has far-reaching impacts. For 2018, the work of the cluster focused on the following, among others:

- Cluster Resolution on the National Land Use Act II;
- Philippine Energy Plan 2017-2040;
- Updates and Intervention for Typhoon Ompong;
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5 °C; and
- Development of the Philippine NDC



## Overview of Climate Change and the Commission

# Program and service delivery

Using a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, the CCC coordinates, monitors, and evaluates the programs and action plans of the government on climate change. In 2018, the CCC built on its gains from the previous years and strategically aligned its programs, activities, and projects to the President's development thrust.

Pursuant to its mandates under Republic Act No. 9729 or the Climate Change Act of 2009,

Republic Act No. 10174 or the People's Survival Fund Law, Republic Act No. 10771 or the Green Jobs Act of 2017, and pertinent executive issuances, the CCC implemented programs and delivered services based on the following enablers of resilience: policy and governance, planning and process, financing and investing in climate funds, innovative technologies and practices, and knowledge and information sharing platforms. These different areas build up on each other towards achieving that vision of a climate-smart Philippines.



Photo from Malacanang

# Policy and governance

The enactment of the Climate Change Act of 2009 marked the institutionalization of the government's commitment to pursue climate resilience and sustainability for the Filipino people. Globally, this landmark piece of legislation continues to set the standard for crafting a national legal framework to address climate change.

Since then, the CCC has spearheaded the formulation of key policy instruments that would build the foundation for a climate-resilient Philippines. Partnerships with relevant government agencies have also resulted in the release of joint memoranda that tackle issues on budget tagging, ecosystems protection, and support for climate science research.

In 2018, CCC developed/adopted the following key policy instruments:

- National Climate Risk Management Framework;
- Creation of the Blue Carbon Steering Committee and the Blue Carbon Technical Working Group of the Philippines;
- CCC Resolution Mandating the Integration of IP practices and traditional knowledge on climate adaptation and resilience in Local Climate Change Action Plans;
- Comprehensive Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program
- National Water Summit and Roundtable Discussions; and
- National and Local Greenhouse Gas Inventory.



## National Climate Risk Management Framework

The findings of the IPCC Special Report on the Impacts of the Global Warming of 1.5°C released in October strengthens the need for the government to take immediate steps to prevent, mitigate, and cope with the negative impacts of climate-influenced hazards.

In 2018, the CCC developed the National Climate Risk Management Framework (NCRMF) to harmonize and integrate the various efforts of sectors and stakeholders on climate risk management and to ensure a science-based and whole-of-society approach in formulating, implementing, and monitoring the NCCAP.

The NCRMF aims to influence outcomes in human safety, avoid economic losses, and optimize development opportunities from identified constraints.

## National Policy Review on Energy

Pursuant to Commission Resolution No. 2016-001 on the Development of a Clear Policy on Coal-Fired Power Plants in Pursuit of a Low Carbon Development Pathway for the Philippines, the CCC embarked on a national policy review and framework development on energy.

In May 2018, the National Policy Review on Energy (NPRE) Inception Report was completed after a series of multi-stakeholder consultations. The University of the Philippines National Engineering Center (UP NEC) has conducted an independent and unbiased technical assessment of the NPNE inception report.

The NPNE findings are currently being vetted by the UP School of Economics. Upon completion of this vetting process, the CCC will be formulating a proposed National Policy on Energy, which will be submitted to Congress.



Image Source: maxpixel.com

## Creation of the Blue Carbon Steering Committee and the Blue Carbon Technical Working Group of the Philippines

With the primary mandate of developing and setting policies and direction, programs and projects, and ensuring support for the implementation and adequate and timely delivery of committed outputs to the National Blue Carbon Initiative, the Philippine Blue Carbon Steering Committee (BCSC) was created in 2018 with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as chairperson, and the CCC-CCO as Vice Chairperson and Secretariat.

A technical working group was also created to undertake and promote research on blue carbon in the Philippines and provide technical assistance to the BCSC and the Cabinet Cluster on CCAM-DRR.

## Integration of IP practices and traditional knowledge on climate adaptation and resilience in Local Climate Change Action Plans

Recognizing that indigenous knowledge and practices could provide valuable insights and tools for ensuring environmental sustainability, the CCC passed Resolution 2018-001 mandating the integration of indigenous knowledge, systems and practices of indigenous peoples/indigenous cultural communities on climate adaptation and resilience in the Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) and annual investment plans of local government units.



## Comprehensive Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program

**C**onsistent with its mandate, the CCC issued an Office Order 2018-101, dated June 15, 2018, establishing the “Comprehensive Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program (CICARP) for the Indigenous Peoples, Bangsamoro, and Urban Poor Communities.

CICARP is a special program intended for the promotion and implementation of climate change adaptation-disaster risk reduction (CCA-DRR) and sustainable development activities that are culture- and gender-sensitive, ecosystem-based, science- and risk-informed, and promotive of effective local

risk governance and traditional knowledge on climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.

The program, which is now also being rolled out in Visayas and Mindanao, provides framework for integrating indigenous knowledge and good practices of the IPs, Bangsamoro, and the Urban Poor in local development and investment planning, consistent with the convergence initiative under the Climate Change Act and the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act being implemented by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

# Water Security Amid Climate Change

**A**s part of its initiatives towards the sustenance of water resources in the country, CCC conducted a series of roundtable discussions (RTDs) and a National Water Summit in 2018 to discuss policy and implementations on how to ensure water security (e.g. optimal utilization, allocation, quality, equity, accessibility, etc.)

in the context of climate change. Through the RTDs and the Summit, key stakeholders were able to narrow down five major issues in achieving water security, which are now being used to develop a policy paper or guidance document on water security and climate change.

## National and Local Greenhouse Gas Inventory

To ensure improved compliance of pertinent agencies to Executive Order 174 s. 2014 institutionalizing the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS), the CCC adopted an official guidance document in 2018 that serves as the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the implementation of national green house gas inventory system.

With the adoption of this guidance document, the preparation of the 2010 report on

the national greenhouse gas inventory is now underway. The submission of sectoral inventory reports to the CCC were completed in October, and are now being validated by technical experts.

The mainstreaming of local greenhouse gas inventory reporting system at the local level is also now underway. As of 2018, the CCC was able to train 120 local government units on the preparation of local greenhouse gas inventories.

## Green Jobs and Just Transition to a Sustainable Economy

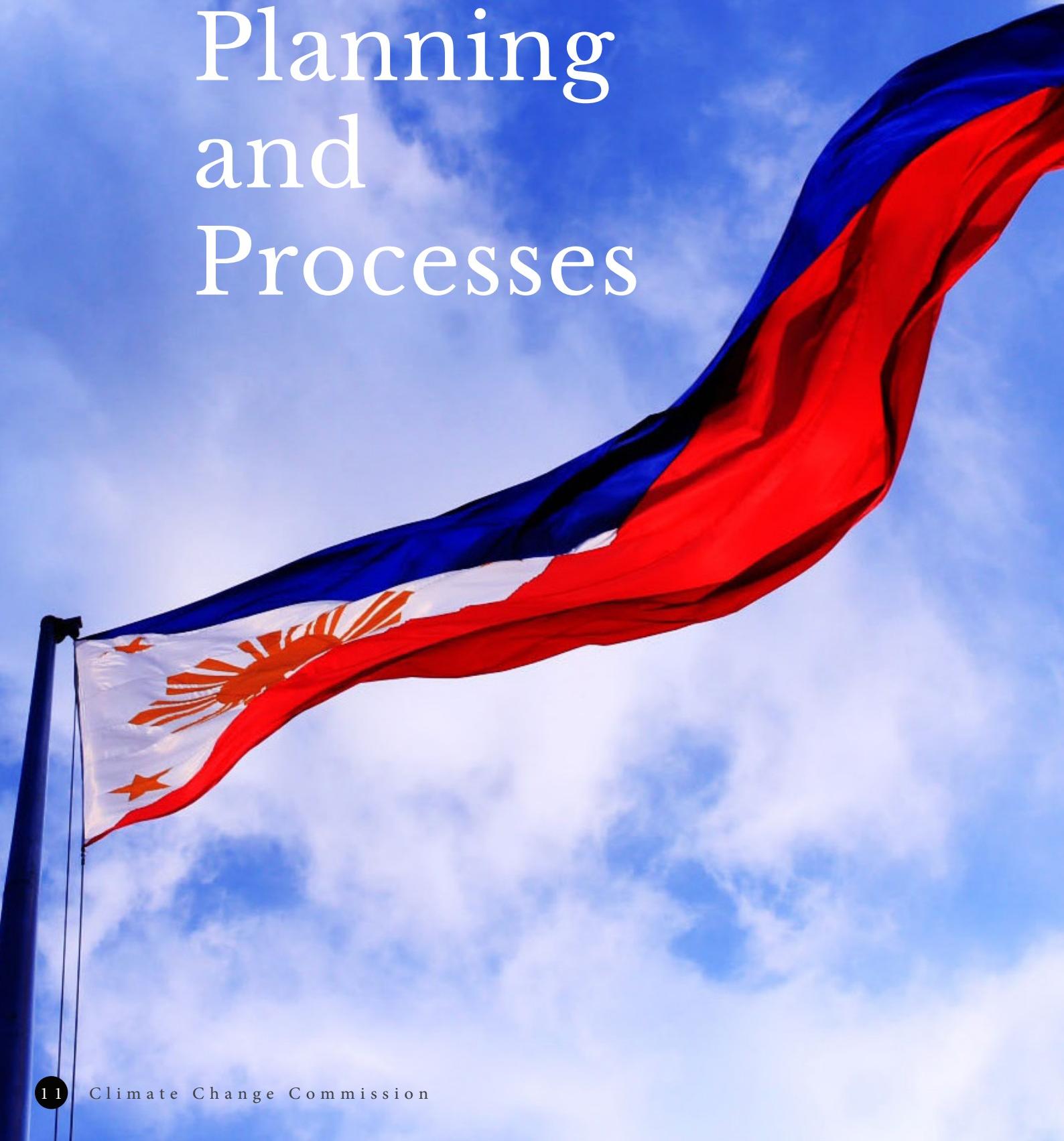
In support of the operationalization of the Philippine Green Jobs Act and in managing the structural changes in the transition to a greener economy, the Philippines became one of the pilot countries for the application of the International Labor Organization (ILO) Policy Guidelines on Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All (Just Transition).

The CCC and the ILO have been collaborating on conducting joint policy development forums to promote convergence towards

pursuing an environmentally sustainable economy and society. Developing the green industry will create decent jobs and in ensuring a just transition for all, as well as contribute to the updating of the Philippines' NDC.

In 2018, three roundtable thematic discussions have already been conducted, gathering representatives from the government, employers' and workers' groups, private sector, academe, civil society, and other development partners.

# Planning and Processes





# National Climate Change Action Plan

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) outlines the country's climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda in seven priority areas: food security, water sufficiency, environmental and ecological stability, human security, sustainable energy, climate-smart industries and services, knowledge and capacity development.

To ensure the responsiveness of NCCAP to the country's changing climate change landscape and to optimize the opportunities that have emerged from recent political, economic, and climatic events, the CCC has laid the groundwork for the updating of the NCCAP in 2018.

As the main planning document for climate action across the bureaucracy, the NCCAP needs to be enhanced to strategically harmonize climate actions based on the current climate finance strategies, research and development needs, and the priorities of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. The updated NCCAP should also articulate the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which are currently being developed.

In line with this, a series of consultations were conducted from August to October 2018 to level-off with concerned government agencies and other stakeholders on the intended NCCAP outcomes. Through these consultations, the CCC was able to solicit preliminary inputs for each thematic priority and identify activities and milestones that will serve as the essential building blocks for the NCCAP updating process in 2019.

# Local Climate Change Action Plans

The successful implementation of the NCCAP is contingent to the development and implementation of science and risk-based Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) by local government units (LGUs).

In 2018, there has been a marked improvement in the quality of LCCAPs adopted by local governments.

Based on the data from the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Bureau of Local Government Supervision, 1,073 out of 1,715 LGUs have adopted LCCAPs that meet the minimum requirements set by the DILG's Seal of Good Local Governance.

The improvement of the quality of LCCAPs was a result of the implementation of the LCCAP Quality Assurance Mechanism in 2018, a joint effort of the DILG and the CCC.

In 2019, this program aims to develop a Quality Assurance Review Toolkit that will ensure the responsiveness of local action plans to the specific needs of communities.



## Communities for Resilience

Through the years of implementing the Communities for Resilience (CORE) Program, the CCC has seen the potential of bottom-up climate action as an effective approach to mobilizing a bigger and more sustained national response to climate change.

Employing this bottom-up strategy, however, requires the active engagement of higher

education institutions (HEIs), given their proximities to LGUs and to the communities.

Unlocking the potential of HEIs in accelerating the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation within the communities, the CCC designed the second wave of the implementation of the CORE Program to promote partnerships between HEIs and LGUs.



In 2018, CCC continued to conduct various trainings and workshops to build the capacity of HEIs to mentor and enhance the knowledge of LGUs on science, issues, vulnerabilities, and risks of climate change.

A total of 182 HEIs across the country have been trained from 2016 to 2018 using the CORE Training Modules—a set of standard

training modules on methods and tools for risk science-based local development planning.

# National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System

The CCC is now in a better position to fulfill its mandate of monitoring and tracking the progress on climate actions because of the improvements in the National Integrated Climate Change Database and Information Exchange System or NICCDIES (<https://www.niccdies.ph>)—a climate change information portal where national government agencies, local government units, and the private sector could share climate change data for use in policymaking, development planning, and investment decision making.

Since its launch in 2017, NICCDIES can already be used to view available national greenhouse gas (GHG) data from previous inventories. With local GHG inventories underway, the CCC has enhanced and expanded the capabilities and functionalities of NICCDIES in 2018 so that it could display greenhouse gas inventories from local government units.

The NICCDIES platform now features data and information on Climate Change Expenditure/Budget Tagging (CCET), as well as relevant resources and references that can be downloaded from the system database.

With the finalization of the NDC now in full swing, the CCC is preparing to set up a Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) component with the NICCDIES platform to enable easier tracking of GHG emissions, mitigation actions, and climate finance in line with the needs of the government and its reportorial requirements under international commitments and obligations.

## Green Initiatives

In 2018, the CCC pursued convergence with national government agencies, non-government organizations, and civil society organizations to promote green hospitals, green hotels, and green buildings and evacuation centers.

Likewise, the CCC provided technical support to the DBM's Green, Green, Green Assistance Program, which seeks to develop public open spaces for the 145 cities all over the country.

# Growing climate funds through financing and investing

Pursuant to its mandate under the Climate Change Act of 2009, the CCC has accelerated its efforts to mainstream climate finance within the bureaucratic national processes of budgeting and reporting to be more reflective of the new emerging needs of climate action.



# Climate Change Expenditure Tagging

The development and implementation of the climate change expenditure tagging (CCET) puts the Philippines in a strong position to better understand, assess, and adjust how much of the country's budget is allocated to climate actions.

The Enhanced Climate Budget Tagging System created through a joint memorandum of the CCC and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) improved the monitoring of public investment into climate action as it allowed national government agencies, government-owned and -controlled corporations, and other government institutions to easily identify, prioritize, and tag climate initiatives.

For Fiscal Year 2018, 43 National Government Agencies have tagged their budget for 319 programs and activities. Budget tagged for

adaptation has significantly increased by 88% to Php 268.8 billion (2018 National Expenditure Program) from the 2017 budget of P142.9 billion (2017 General Appropriations Act). Meanwhile, budget tagged for mitigation fell by 84% from P44.6 billion (2017 General Appropriations Act) to P7.3 billion (2018 National Expenditure Program).

At the local level, LGUs have tagged a total of P92 billion in climate change initiatives related to either adaptation or mitigation. Much of the adaptation budget was allotted for programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) that fall under the sustainable energy thrust of the NCCAP. These PAPs include road constructions following climate resilience design standards and flood prevention infrastructure projects with climate proofing. Mitigation projects, meanwhile, were driven by solid waste management projects and energy efficiency efforts.



Figure 1. 2016-2018 tagged CC (CCA and CCM) budget (in PhP)

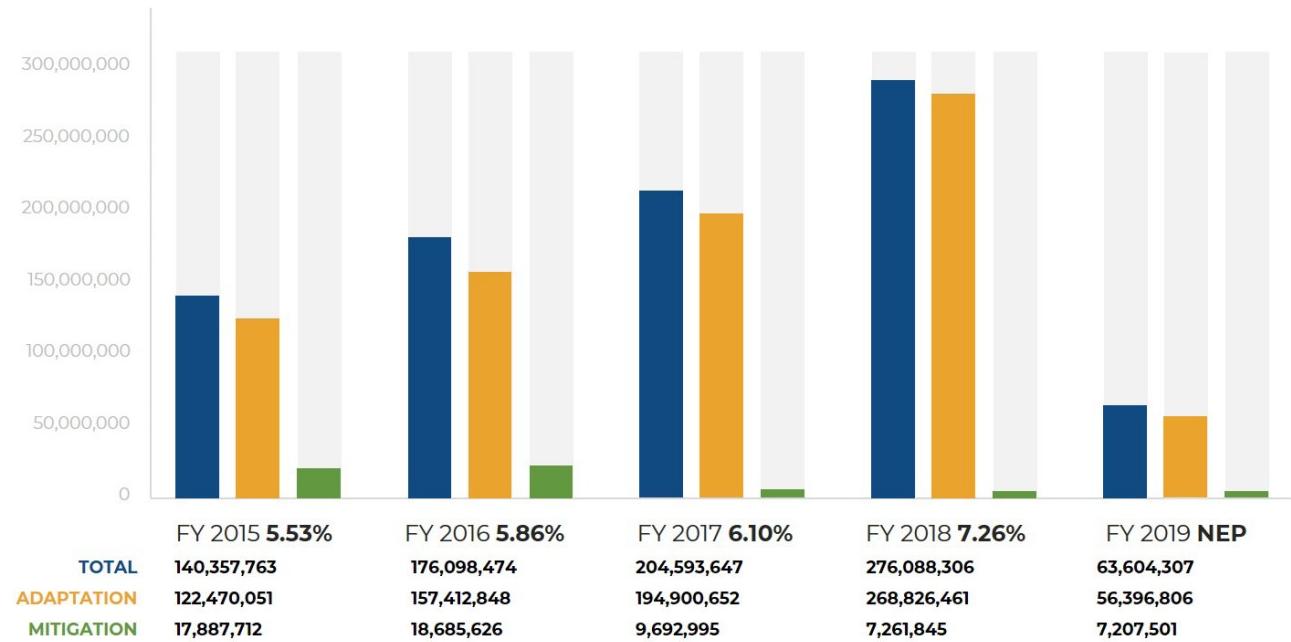
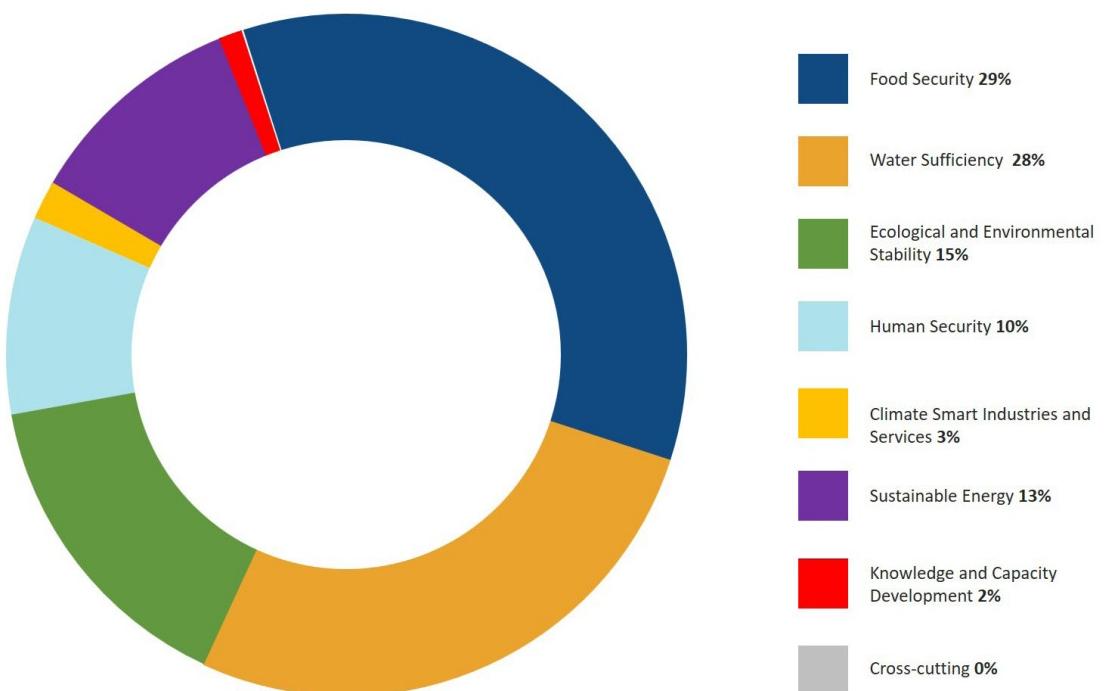


Figure 2. 2018 CCA-tagged budget by strategic priority



# Green Climate Fund

On July 3, 2018, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte approved the nomination of the CCC as the National Designated Authority (NDA) of the Government of the Philippines to the GCF.

Much of the work of the CCC as the NDA centered on the implementation of the GCF Readiness Programme (GCFRP) with preparatory activities to build capacity of country stakeholders towards accessing the Fund in a strategic manner.

The NDA worked to develop the Pre-Screening Checklist and the Screening and Evaluation Tool (SET) to facilitate objective and comprehensive review of either a Concept Note or a Funding Proposal.

In October 2018, with GCFRP Support, Land Bank of the Philippines was officially accredited by the GCF as a Direct Access Entity.

A Readiness Proposal to enhance pathways to Green Finance by the International Finance

Corporation (IFC) was also submitted and approved in December 2018.

While streamlining our basic processes for GCF access, the CCC also conducted capacity-building activities such as the GCF Project Development and Appraisal Training, in partnership with the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) – Thailand, where around 65 representatives from NGAs and CSOs participated, and the GCF International Technical Workshop on Adaptation Rationale, in partnership with the GCF Secretariat, with 64 international delegates and 11 representatives from National Government Agencies.

The CCC also completed the Interagency review of the draft GCF Country Agreement on Immunities and Privileges, in consultation with relevant agencies, namely the Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Office of the President (OP). The counter draft of the country agreement has already been transmitted to the GCF Secretariat for their comments.

## Global Environmental Facility

The CCC serves as the Focal Point Agency for climate change for the Multilateral Environmental Agreement that created the Global Environment Facility (GEF). CCC is tasked to endorse projects to the operational focal point in the Philippines, DENR. Ongoing projects under the GEF include:

- Development of Renewable Energy Applications Mainstreaming and Market Sustainability Project (Department of Energy)

- Promotion of Low Carbon Urban Transport System in the Philippines (Department of Transportation)
- Global Partnership for Improving the Food Cold Chain in the Philippines (DENR)

Broadly, the green industry in the Philippines is still in its infancy but considerable public investment is in the pipeline to become the catalyst for a green movement in the country. The CCC has provided technical support to various green investment initiatives.



## People's Survival Fund

**A**s an amendment to the already existing Climate Change Act of the Philippines, the People's Survival Fund (PSF) Law provides much needed predictable funds in support of local climate adaptation actions.

To increase the utilization of the PSF in scale, knowledge products in several media formats and translated in several languages are uploaded on the CCC website ([www.climate.gov.ph](http://www.climate.gov.ph)) to be made accessible to anyone.

As of 2018, there were six approved projects funded by the PSF:

- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Response as Coping Mechanism to Resiliency (Lanuza, Surigao del Sur)
- Siargao Climate Field School for Farmers
- Building Resilience through Community-based Ecological Farming (San Francisco, Camotes Island, Cebu)
- Promoting Resilience and Climate-Informed Gerona (Gerona, Tarlac)
- Saub Watershed Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Flood Risk Reduction for Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards (Sarangani)
- Establishment and Sustainable Management of River Ecosystem in Kitcharao (Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte)

and Fisherfolk in the Municipality of Del Carmen, Siargao Islands, Surigao del Norte (Del Carmen, Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte)



# Knowledge and information sharing

Once the policy is set in place, it creates a conducive environment for taking climate action. However, climate action needs to be crafted into a plan for greater impact. Making financial resources available and closely monitoring fund utilization is a way to better identify inefficiencies and maximize the available funds. Promoting the use of appropriate technologies and good practices

will help ensure the effective execution of climate action. However, without sharing knowledge and information in an accessible and transparent platform, the ripple effect of climate action cannot multiply. The CCC, therefore, invests great value in knowledge and information sharing to reach out to other stakeholders, encourage participation, and form strong partnerships.



## Climate field school

Local farmers, fisherfolk, and members of the basic sectors from 36 LGUs and four HEIs were trained under the Climate Field School (CFS).

CFS is an approach to mainstream weather and climate information in farming practices to address the effects of changing weather patterns in the agricultural sector.

Through the CFS, the CCC advocated for peer-to-peer learning amongst LGUs and the sharing of best adaptation practices. The transfer of knowledge between local officials, in this case the agriculture officers, to community farmers translates policies to practice, and bridges the gap between stakeholders.

The CCC engaged with local State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) to ensure sustainability of the program through their technical and scientific expertise as well as the advantage of having complete training facilities.

This is in support to efforts of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and Rice Watch Action Network (R1).



Image Source: GREENducation Philippines Facebook Page



## Youth in climate action

Three years since it was first celebrated as a Philippine pre-Paris Conference of the Parties (COP) initiative, the Youth in Climate Action #NowPH has transformed itself as an indispensable climate action platform for young Filipinos, recognizing the contribution of young people in meaningful climate and disaster resiliency action.

In 2018, youth and emerging leaders took part in the comprehensive #NowPH campaign jointly organized by the National Youth Commission (NYA) and the CCC.

Lead conveners engaged with young leaders during three regional conferences in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, which culminated during the National Conference of Youth held in observance of the 1st ASEAN Youth

in Climate Action and Disaster Resilience Day, the 4th National Day for Youth in Climate Action, and the 10th Climate Change Consciousness Week on November 23-25, 2018 in Antipolo, Rizal.

In the said national conference, the #NowPH Movement has produced the new Ten Youth-led Climate Actions—a list of climate actions that will be advocated by the youth for the youth consisting of four climate adaptation actions and six climate change mitigation actions.

Increasing the coverage of #NowPH, the CCC also rallied youth leaders from ASEAN to adopt the ASEAN Day for Youth in Climate Action and Disaster Resilience as an annual celebration every November 25.

## National Climate Science Youth Congress

In November 2018, the first National Climate Science Youth Congress held at the SMX Convention Center in Pasay was pioneered by the presentation of twelve junior and senior high school students from the Philippine Science High School-Main Campus. This initiative aims to nurture the scientific minds of the participants

through a series of panel discussions, and potential one-on-one mentorships for selected promising young climate-scientists. The pursuit of excellence in this field shall be encouraged by providing participants access to research funding and have their works published in various accredited scientific journals.



# Gender Empowerment and Climate Change



The CCC has been a staunch advocate for gender empowerment and has consistently implemented efforts to ensure gender equity in terms of representation, non-discrimination, and respect of identity.

**G**ender equality aspects need to be integrated into climate adaptation plans, strategies, and actions. CCC makes sure that women, as agents of change, are empowered by building their skills and knowledge. The CCC is mandated to ensure that gender mainstreaming efforts are included in the National Strategic Framework on Climate Change (NSFCC). As a result, the CCC is taking the lead in crafting the NDC Gender Action Plan.

In 2018, CCC has implemented various gender-responsive capacity-building initiatives, supported gender decisions at the UNFCCC, and hosted knowledge exchange platforms about gender mainstreaming. In addition, the CCC will support the call for a national review of the 25th year as part of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action+25 (BPfA+25) Philippine Progress Report. In this report, the CCC will be the lead convener for the sixth cluster on environment conservation, protection and rehabilitation.

More importantly, the CCC has been a staunch advocate for gender empowerment and has consistently implemented efforts to ensure gender equity in climate action. In practical terms, this means that no gender bias is exhibited in terms of program and service delivery. Training and teaching modules include sections on building gender responsiveness.

In 2018, the Climate-resiliency Field School (CrFS) program of the Rice Watch Action Network (R1) won the Gender-Just Climate Solutions Award under the Transformational Climate Solutions category from the Women and Gender Constituency of the UNFCCC. The CrFS, a program of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and supported by the CCC, was recognized for engaging women and youth, promoting diversification of income sources, and capacitating women on activities traditionally dominated by men.



# Building and nurturing partnerships

**B**uilding partnerships is an efficient method to scale-up and accelerate climate actions. By catalyzing partnership and cooperation, the CCC is able to take a whole-of-society approach which will be a vital component to effectively addressing climate change.

In 2018, the CCC embarked on agreements with various partners in government, private sector, and civil society. Engaging various stakeholders as partners spark local action that bring in new voices that improve areas of action on climate, sustainable development, and disaster risk reduction.

- MOU with the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), November 2018: Ensure the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the NCCAP and build capacity for engendering climate actions
- Office Order 2018-101, June 2018: Comprehensive Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program (CICARP) for the Indigenous Peoples, Bangsamoro, and Urban Poor Communities
- 36 MOUs with SUCs on the CORE modules



## Foreign-assisted program management systems

The CCC was able to coordinate all foreign-funded climate investments towards contributing to national goals and targets set out in the PDP and NCCAP. Due to the support of foreign funds, the following projects were completed in 2018:

- Ecotown Scale-Up (Phase 2) Project: Climate Resilient Green Growth at the Provincial Level
- Resilience and Preparedness towards Inclusive Development Program
- Resilience Capacity Building for Cities and Municipalities to Reduce Disaster Risks from Climate Change and Natural Hazards Phase 1
- Low Emission Capacity Building Programme - Philippine Project
- Cool Contributions Fighting Climate Change Project
- Technical Support for the Operationalization of the People's Survival Fund
- Vertical Integration and Learning for Low Emission Development (V-LED) Project
- Building Low Emission Alternatives to Develop Economic Resilience and Sustainability Project



## International climate cooperation and partnerships

In 2018, the CCC co-organized the 6th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum, the flagship event of the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), with the Government of Palau and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). More than 1,000 adaptation experts from government ministries, academic and research institutions, non-governmental and civil society organizations, financial institutions, private sector, and United Nations agencies attended the event.

Practitioners, officials and experts presented high-impact case studies demonstrating actions taken and technical solutions, while several sessions explored the ever-expanding

role of financing institutions and the private sector in developing and providing adaptation-relevant technologies, products, finance and knowledge.

The CCC organized the stream on “Resilience in Human and Social Systems,” looking into innovation on adaptation policies, planning approaches, technologies, science, and finance; and how all of these can enhance our people’s capacity to adapt, especially for highly marginalized and vulnerable groups that are already struggling to address poverty, conflict, and inequality.

To demonstrate successful adaptation initiatives in the Philippines, the CCC also organized



Image Source: thecvf.org

field visits for the delegates of the Forum. The sites include the: 1) La Mesa Nature Reserve, 2) Taguig Integrated Urban Garden, and 3) The Rice, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Exhibit, at the National Museum of Anthropology.

The key messages on current practices, lessons learned, and way forward that emerged from the forum sessions were submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat to serve as inputs to the Technical Examination Process on Adaptation.

Moreover, the CCC invested in building global partnerships by sending their technical personnel into international conferences,

events, and fora, where they are able to engage and create personal connections with the movers of climate action beyond the Philippines.

The Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR), which was launched in 2011, brings together more than 30 countries to provide funding and technical assistance for supporting countries.

PMR also helps countries to prepare and implement cost effective instruments, including carbon pricing policies. To complement countries' domestic efforts, the PMR has developed a Technical Work Program that includes technical components such as monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), baseline setting, data management and registry.

The background of the slide features a dramatic sunset or sunrise over a city skyline. The sky is filled with warm, orange and yellow hues, transitioning into darker blues at the top. Silhouettes of numerous skyscrapers and buildings are visible against this vibrant backdrop. In the foreground, the dark shapes of buildings and possibly trees are partially visible.

# Staying on track: Global commitments

The government ratified the UNFCCC in August 24, 1994. This continues to be a major commitment for the Philippines as the increasingly changing climate calls for better mitigation and adaptation efforts. In 2017, the Philippines ratified the Paris Agreement, and this means that we are legally bound to reduce GHG emissions based on the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

Another opportunity include the access of the Philippines to the carbon market under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The Philippines needs to empower and capacitate the private sector and develop the green industry in order to have greater access to investment funds in the carbon market.

Continuing its active engagement in climate diplomacy, the CCC, serving as the Secretariat of the Philippine Delegation to the UNFCCC, spearheaded a capacity-building training for negotiators to the international climate talks from 10-18 April 2018 at PAGASA Science Garden. Twenty-five representatives from 14 government agencies participated in this training.

International climate negotiations in 2018 focused on the completion of the Paris Agreement Work Programme with the goal of operationalizing and facilitating the direct access of developing countries to finance,

technology, and capacity building support from developed countries.

The first inter-sessional meeting (SB48) was held in Bonn, Germany from 30 April to 10 May 2018. Among the negotiators are representatives from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York, and the Climate Change Commission (CCC).

The second inter-sessional meeting (SB48.2) was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 04 to 09 September 2018. Representatives from the CCC and NEDA participated as negotiators. The 24th Conference of Parties (COP24) took place in Katowice, Poland from 02 to 16 December 2018. The official Philippine Delegation was comprised of representatives from the CCC, NEDA, DENR, DFA, and DA. The Philippine Delegation closely followed all key negotiation workstreams, actively participated in Group of 77 (G-77) and China meetings, as well as participated in the High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance.

- **On the national statement during the 24th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC:** The CCC emphasized that the principle of equity, anchored on the notion of actions taken according to respective



capabilities, should be the cornerstone of our cooperative actions. The national statement appealed to developed country Partners to exhibit leadership and deliver on their commitments so that developing countries, in turn, can maximize their contributions.

- **On Climate Finance:** The CCC manifested the country's strong views on priority actions to mobilize and enhance access to climate finance. With climate finance flows grossly inadequate for the needs of developing countries, the CCC underscored that the global climate finance mobilization process must be enhanced, informed of the recipients' nationally determined needs.
- **On matters relating to mitigation actions:** Emphasizing that climate justice must be ensured, the CCC noted that developing country Parties must be assured of their sustainable development space even within the bounds of the remaining emissions quota (equivalent to the remaining 0.4 degrees Celsius per the IPCC report). Developing countries must be allowed to peak their emissions within the 2020 to 2050 period, noting that majority are still just emitting survival emissions and have

to grapple with pockets of chronic poverty, which would require significant economic development to eradicate.

- **On adaptation communications:** The CCC supported positions conveyed by sub-groups of developing country Parties on the nationally-determined nature of adaptation communications and reiterated that submission of such is not mandatory. The adaptation communication must be submitted on a voluntary basis, subject to national circumstances and capabilities. In a related adaptation workstream, the CCC emphasized that recognizing adaptation needs is more important than recognizing adaptation efforts, and thus should be the focus of the work of the Adaptation Committee.

The CCC also submitted position papers to the DFA and relevant agencies on various multilateral environmental negotiation concerns to ensure that national interests relating to climate change are articulated in the meetings of other United Nations bodies.

As national focal point of the Philippines to the IPCC, the CCC was represented by Dr. Leoncio A. Amadore, member of the NPTE, during the 47th session of the Intergovernmental Panel on

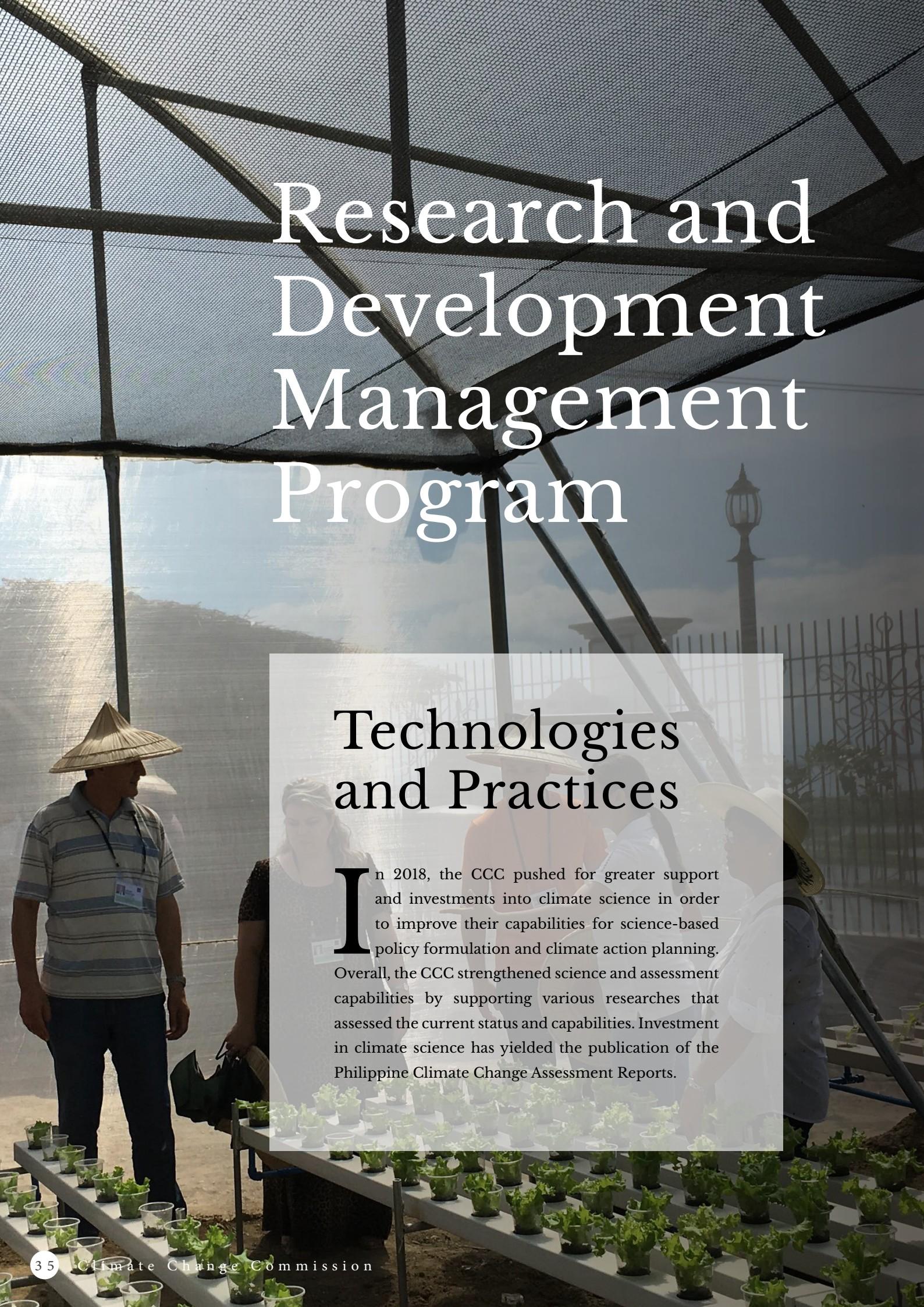
Climate Change (IPCC 47) on 13-16 March 2018, in Paris, France. Through Dr. Amadore, the CCC was able to provide the following interventions:

- **On the Progress Report of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C:** The CCC reiterated the need for the report to exercise more clarity, to be more specific, and to express findings and conclusions in less technical terms, without losing scientific values and integrity, for the benefit of policy makers and climate change practitioners and enthusiasts.
- **On aligning the work of the IPCC with the needs of the Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement:** The CCC suggested the alignment of the timing of the IPCC assessment cycle with the timeline of the UNFCCC global stocktake. Furthermore, the CCC raised the need to identify implications and possible changes in the IPCC procedures, its assessment cycle, its finances and budgetary constraints, etc., in connection with realigning IPCC activities with that of global stocktake.

# Research and Development Management Program

## Technologies and Practices

In 2018, the CCC pushed for greater support and investments into climate science in order to improve their capabilities for science-based policy formulation and climate action planning. Overall, the CCC strengthened science and assessment capabilities by supporting various researches that assessed the current status and capabilities. Investment in climate science has yielded the publication of the Philippine Climate Change Assessment Reports.



# Technology Needs Assessment

The CCC, through its Policy Research and Development Division, conducted the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under the UNFCCC process.

The concept of Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) was formalized under the UNFCCC process during the establishment of technology transfer framework in 7th Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC (COP7) in Marrakesh. The TNA project aims to come up with a long-list of technology needs and priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

One of the gaps identified in the Philippine Research and Development Agenda on Climate Change in support of the NCCAP is the identification of appropriate technology that could address the impacts of climate change.

In light thereof, the NCCAP which outlines the country's agenda for adaptation and mitigation affirms the role of technology in the context of climate change, echoing the aspirational imperatives of the Technology Framework and the Technology Mechanism espoused under the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC respectively. Specifically, the NCCAP emphasizes the need to transfer cleaner production technology and adaptation practices through stronger bilateral, regional and international cooperation

In 2018, the CCC hosted a series of consultations with relevant agencies to list technology needs and identify technology barriers. The list of technologies will then become the basis for subsequent technical and financial assistance to increase efforts on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Priority sectors for adaptation as agreed by the stakeholders included those that have already been considered in previous assessments and studies: agriculture, coastal and water sectors. Health and forestry sectors are the directly not

included in the current TNA, but are closely connected with the chosen sectors.

By taking into account the country's National Communication Reports submitted to the UNFCCC and the Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Climate Change, three major economic sectors were identified as the priority for climate change mitigation: energy, transport, and waste sectors. As a means to reduce emissions from these sectors, various climate change mitigation technologies were identified and prioritized through a consultative process led by the CCC.

The long list of adaptation and mitigation technologies which were identified by stakeholders from the prioritized sectors were subjected to the Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA)—a structured approach used to determine overall preference among alternative options.

The MCA is also used as a decision-making tool to identify a single most preferred option, to rank options, to shortlist a limited number of options for subsequent detailed appraisal, or simply to distinguish acceptable from unacceptable possibilities.

For adaptation, the following are the identified priority technologies per sector: (i) sustainable land management for the agriculture sector; (ii) space-based, geographic information decision support system for improved climate change and extreme events monitoring and warning for the coastal sector; and (iii) rainfall water harvesting and small water collection and storage system for the water sector.

For mitigation, prioritized technologies per sector are: (i) Testing laboratory for Electric Vehicles, Solar Thermal System, and Waste Heat Recovery System for the energy sector; (ii) Motor Vehicle Inspection System (MVIS) and biogas for the transport sector; (iii) anaerobic digester, and eco-efficient soil cover using composts for the waste sector.

# Resolutions





## COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2018-001

### RESOLUTION MANDATING THE INTEGRATION OF INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES/INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PRACTICES AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE IN THE LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLANS AND ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLANS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS

WHEREAS, the State acknowledges that under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other treaties and international agreements to which the Philippines is a party, it shall endeavor to address the impacts of climate change and pursue a framework for disaster risk reduction in cooperation with the global community;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous People's Rights Act and other relevant laws, the State shall recognize the rights of indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions and institutions, which include knowledge systems and practices that promote sustainable living and the conservation of the natural ecosystems;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 recognizes that "*indigenous knowledge and practices provide valuable insights and tools for ensuring environmental sustainability*" and "*there is a need to engage and seek the participation of indigenous cultural communities in the formulation of policies and measures that concern their communities and their environment*";

WHEREAS, the Climate Change Commission created under Republic Act No. 9729, as amended, is the lead policy-making body for climate change adaptation and mitigation with the mandate to coordinate, monitor and evaluate related programs and action plans;

WHEREAS, it shall be the responsibility of the Climate Change Commission, in coordination with other national government agencies, to extend technical assistance to local government units for the accomplishment of their Local Climate Change Action Plans;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to its mandate, BE IT resolved, that the Climate Change Commission mandate the mainstreaming and integration of indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples' practices and traditional knowledge on climate adaptation and resilience in the local climate change action plans and annual investment plans of local government units and their related programs and activities.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Climate Change Commission, in coordination with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC), Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), and such other relevant government agencies as may be identified, promulgate the necessary policies, directives, and initiatives for their respective agencies supportive of the collaborative approach to accomplish the objectives of this Resolution.

Signed this 12th day of March 2018, Manila, Philippines.

**S U R V I V E # 1 • 5 C T H R I V E**

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**CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION  
COMMISSION SECRETARIAT**

**CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that Commission Resolution no. 2018-001 was adopted unanimously by Vice Chairperson Emmanuel M. de Guzman, and Commissioners Noel Antonio V. Gaerlan and Rachel Anne S. Herrera during the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Regular Commission Meeting on 12 March 2018 at the Agila Hall, Bulwagan Ninoy, Ninoy Aquino Wildlife and Conservation Park, North Ave., Quezon City.

Resolution no. 2018-001 was transmitted to and received by the Office of the President on May 3, 2018

The Resolution became effective on June 30, 2018 as no veto was issued by the Chairperson.

ATTESTED BY:

  
**ATTY. EFREN MG BASCOS**  
Head, Commission Secretariat



## COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2018 - 002

### RESOLUTION CREATING THE BLUE CARBON STEERING COMMITTEE (BCSC) AND THE BLUE CARBON TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (BCTWG) OF THE PHILIPPINES

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 9729,<sup>a</sup> as amended, created the Climate Change Commission (CCC) as the lead policy-making body of the State tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate its programs and action plans relating to climate change;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines, as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is committed to working in cooperation with the global community in the resolution of climate change and environmental issues;

**WHEREAS**, in acceding to the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC, the Philippines aims to adopt measures towards achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention for the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere that would prevent dangerous effects on humans and the environment and committing to undertake timely mitigation actions towards the transformation to an inclusive and sustainable climate smart economy;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines has also adopted the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals as development frameworks for achieving a balance between economic growth and environmental protection, with the end view of addressing the impacts of disasters and climate change;

**WHEREAS**, coastal ecosystems of mangroves, tidal marshes, and seagrass meadows provide numerous benefits and services essential for climate change adaptation, including protection from storms and sea level rise, prevention of shoreline erosion, regulation of coastal water quality, provision of habitat for commercially important fisheries and endangered marine species, and food security for many coastal communities apart from being important to climate change mitigation strategies as carbon sinks that sequester carbon from the atmosphere and store them aboveground in the biomass of plants (tree trunks, stems and leaves), below ground in the plant biomass (root systems and rhizomes), and in the carbon-rich organic soils typical to these ecosystems for long periods of time;

**WHEREAS**, the International Blue Carbon Initiative cites scientific estimates that 340,000 to 980,000 hectares of these ecosystems are being destroyed worldwide each year, that up to 67% of mangroves, at least 35% of tidal marshes, and 29% of seagrass meadows respectively have been lost, and if these trends continue at current rates, a further 30–40% of tidal marshes and seagrasses and nearly all unprotected mangroves could be lost in the next 100 years;

**WHEREAS**, the International Blue Carbon Initiative, a “coordinated, global program focused on mitigating climate change through the conservation and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems”, uses established techniques to quantify the mitigation potential of coastal blue carbon ecosystems to inform national and international mitigation policies and measures of the knowledge gaps in the following areas:

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "af".

- a) Geographical extent – Unsurveyed large areas of seagrass meadows in Southeast Asia, eastern and western South America and the west coast of Africa, and global tidal marsh and undocumented rates of tidal marsh and seagrass meadow loss;
- b) Sequestration and storage – Limited scientific data on the carbon sequestration and storage rates of coastal blue carbon ecosystems in Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia;
- c) Emissions – Additional mapping of converted, disturbed, and degraded coastal blue carbon ecosystems and the associated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions into the atmosphere or ocean;
- d) Human drivers – CO<sub>2</sub> Emission rates associated with specific causes of loss or degradation (e.g., wetland drainage for aquaculture, burning, harvesting or clearing of vegetation at different intensity levels), especially for seagrasses; and
- e) Coastal Erosion – The fate of coastal blue carbon that may enter the ocean-atmosphere system, directly contributing to climate change, be it deposited in offshore sediments or sequestered, or carried offshore by waves and currents;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines is a member of the International Blue Carbon Scientific Working Group which provides the scientific foundation for the Blue Carbon Initiative through robust research on coastal conservation, management and assessment of the blue carbon ecosystems;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines is a member of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), a multilateral partnership among six (6) Coral Triangle countries along with Indonesia, Malaysia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, whose goal is to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity;

**WHEREAS**, the members of the CTI-CFF committed to implement a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) with five goals namely: (1) designation of effectively managed seascapes; (2) application of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; (3) establishment of a fully functional marine protected area system; (4) strengthening climate change adaptation and resilience; and (5) improving the status of threatened marine species;

**WHEREAS**, in its 12th Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM), the CTI-CFF identified Blue Carbon as priority action for Goal 4;

**WHEREAS**, sea level rise (SLR) caused by the melting of glacier ice and thermal expansion due to climate change poses a serious threat to the 36,289 km. Philippine coastline, especially the low-lying coastal zones where 60% of the Philippine population live, in the country's busiest commercial hub, Manila, and 10 of the largest cities;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines has an estimate of 310,593 hectares of mangrove and 27,282 hectares of seagrass areas;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippines intends to harness the adaptation and mitigation potential of the Blue Carbon, which could be included in the subsequent submission of the Nationally Determined Contribution;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Philippines Blue Carbon Steering Committee (BCSC) is hereby created with the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR) as Chair, the Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission (CCO-CCC) as Vice-Chair and Secretariat, and the Department of

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Agriculture - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and attached agencies of the DENR, namely the Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (DENR-ERDB), Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) and Forest Management Bureau (DENR-FMB) as committee members, with the primary mandate of developing and setting policies and directions, programs and projects, and ensuring support for the implementation and adequate and timely delivery of committed outputs to the identified beneficiaries of the National Blue Carbon Initiative.

**RESOLVED Further**, that the Philippines' Blue Carbon Technical Working Group (BCTWG) is hereby created to undertake and promote research on Blue Carbon in the Philippines, provide technical assistance and advice to the BCSC and Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM) in the development and implementation of the National Blue Carbon Initiative. The BCTWG shall consist of coastal and marine experts representing relevant national government agencies, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and private sector representatives to be identified and designated by the BCSC.

Signed this 12th day of March 2018, Quezon City, Philippines.

**CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION  
COMMISSION SECRETARIAT**

**CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that Commission Resolution no. 2018-002 was adopted unanimously by Vice Chairperson Emmanuel M. de Guzman, and Commissioners Noel Antonio V. Gaerlan and Rachel Anne S. Herrera during the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Regular Commission Meeting on 12 March 2018 at the Agila Hall, Bulwagan Ninoy, Ninoy Aquino Wildlife and Conservation Park, North Ave., Quezon City.

Resolution no. 2018-002 was transmitted to and received by the Office of the President on May 3, 2018

The Resolution became effective on June 30, 2018 as no veto was issued by the Chairperson.

ATTESTED BY:





Office of the President of the Philippines  
CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION



COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2018-003

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE GUIDANCE DOCUMENT IN  
INSTITUTIONALIZING THE PHILIPPINE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY  
MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING SYSTEM OF EO 174 s. 2014

WHEREAS, RA No. 9729, as amended by RA No. 10174, identifies the Climate Change Commission (CCC) as the lead policy-making body of the government tasked to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the programs and action plans relating to climate change pursuant to the provisions of the Act;

WHEREAS, the CCC, under its organizational mission, has the mandate to lead in the development and mainstreaming of evidence-based climate change adaptation and mitigation policies through optimum coordination among key stakeholders towards achieving a climate-resilient and climate-smart Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous, and self-reliant communities; to this end, the CCC may implement projects for this purpose;

WHEREAS, pursuant to its mandate, the CCC has formulated the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) to serve as the policy framework and strategy for national climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts;

WHEREAS, the NCCAP has identified the implementation of a national system for the data collection, calculation, quality assurance and quality control, archiving, reporting, monitoring, and evaluation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as an activity that can support better planning for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions;

WHEREAS, Executive Order No. 174 s. 2014, is a milestone towards the institutionalization of the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS) as it provides the legal basis for its implementation;

WHEREAS, CCC adopts this Guidance Document that shall serve as the Implementing Rules and Regulations for the relevant government institutions to follow in the implementation of the PGHGIMRS:

Survive #1o5C Thrive

Website: [www.climate.gov.ph](http://www.climate.gov.ph) | Email: [info@elincac.gov.ph](mailto:info@elincac.gov.ph)

## PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

**Section 1. Title.** – This CCC Resolution shall be known as “Guidance Document In Institutionalizing the Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System” and shall serve as the Implementing Rules of EO 174 s. 2014.

**Section 2. Definition of Terms.** – The following are some of the terms used in this Guidance Document and their intended meaning for the purposes of the PGHGIMRS subject to change pursuant to applicable standards such as, but not limited to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

- (a) Accurate – A GHG accounting principle which describes the quality of GHG inventories which neither overestimates nor underestimates, so far as can be judged, and in which uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable.
- (b) Archiving – A set of procedures and collection of records in developing GHG inventory that allows GHG estimates to be transparent and easily reproduced, with safeguards against data and information loss, and allows reproducibility of the estimates.
- (c) Category – Categories of emissions by sources and/or removals by sinks are subdivisions of the four main sectors as identified and defined in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, namely, Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste.
- (d) Complete – A GHG accounting principle which describes a quality of GHG inventory to enable estimates to be reported for all relevant categories and full geographical coverage of the sources and sinks, and gases.
- (e) Comparable – A GHG accounting principle which describes a quality of GHG inventory to be reported in a way that allows it to be compared with national greenhouse gas inventories of non-Annex I countries.
- (f) Consistent – A GHG accounting principle which describes a quality of GHG inventory wherein the same methodologies are used to estimate emissions or removals from sources to sinks to enable estimates for different inventory years, gases and categories in such a way that differences in the results between years and categories reflect real differences in emissions.
- (g) Greenhouse Gases or GHGs – Gases covered under the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, namely, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), trifluoromethyl Sulphur pentafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>), halogenated ethers (e.g., C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>9</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CHF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub>OCHF<sub>2</sub>, CHF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>OCHF<sub>2</sub>), and other halocarbons not covered by the Montreal Protocol including CF<sub>3</sub>I, CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>Cl, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, for which the IPCC has provided a global warming potential (GWP).
- (h) GHG Accounting – A set of processes to quantify and organize GHG emissions and/or removals information and attribute these emissions/removals to a country.

- (i) GHG Inventory – A list of quantified GHG emissions and/or removals and its sources
- (j) Key category – A category that is prioritized within the national inventory system because its estimate has a significant influence on a country's total inventory of greenhouse gases in terms of the absolute level, the trend, or the uncertainty in emissions and removals.
- (k) National GHG Inventory Report – A report which contains a list of quantified GHG emissions and removals of the country and its sources; a key category analysis of sectors contributing to the country's emissions and a documentation of the conduct of the GHG inventory process.
- (l) Overall Reporting Template – A report which contains a set of worksheets and instructions which the CCC shall use in carrying out its role in the GHG inventory process.
- (m) Quality Assurance – A planned system of review procedures conducted by personnel not involved in the inventory development process.
- (n) Quality Control – A system of routine technical activities implemented by the inventory development team to measure and control the quality of the inventory as it is prepared.
- (o) Reference Manual – A document to be issued by the CCC which contains steps and procedures in conducting the inventory. It is envisioned as a living document that will reflect best practices and experiences in undergoing the inventory process.
- (p) Reporting – A set of activities in GHG inventory process which includes, but not limited to accomplishing the required templates and drafting the GHG Inventory Report.
- (q) Sectoral Reporting Template – A set of templates to be accomplished by the identified lead agencies in reporting their sectoral GHG inventories.
- (r) Sinks or Removals – Any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.
- (s) Source or Emission – Any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.
- (t) Transparent – A set of procedures referring to sufficient and clear documentation of the GHG Inventory process, such as data sources, assumptions and methodologies, such that individuals or groups other than the identified lead agencies can understand how the inventory was compiled and will be able to facilitate its replication and assessment.



## RULE I INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

**Section 1. CCC as the Overall Lead Agency.** – Pursuant to Section 2 of EO 174 s. 2014, the CCC shall be the overall lead agency for the implementation of the PGHGIMRS. A duly-appointed representative from the Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission, designated by the CCO Executive Director shall serve as the overall chair for the implementation of the PGHGIMRS.

The Executive Director shall also designate and/or appoint a unit within the CCO to facilitate the smooth implementation of the powers and functions of the CCO under the PGHGIMRS. The duly-appointed overall chair shall have administrative control and supervision over this unit.

**Section 2. Power and Function of the Overall Lead Agency.** – The CCC, through the Climate Change Office, as the overall lead agency shall be responsible for the following:

- (a) Provide direction and guidance in the accounting and reporting of GHG emissions and removals from identified key sources sectors in order to develop and maintain centralized, comprehensive, and integrated data on GHGs;
- (b) Develop a system for data collection, calculation, archiving, reporting, monitoring, and evaluation of GHG inventories in all key sectors that is consistent with international and national guidelines and best practices;
- (c) Provide and facilitate continuous capacity building initiatives in the conduct of GHG inventories to ensure application of updated methodologies, and appropriate knowledge and skills among the government agencies tasked to undertake the inventory process;
- (d) Pursuant to Section 6 of EO 174 s. 2014, submit to the Office of the President an annual report on the status of the implementation and disbursement of funds related to the PGHGIMRS;
- (e) Report the GHG emissions and removals of the country in pursuance of the implementation of the PGHGIMRS and when applicable, in pursuance of the country's commitments under international agreements; and
- (f) Perform other functions that are related to and in pursuance of the implementation of the PGHGIMRS.

**Section 3. Key GHG Sectors.** – The following sectors are initially identified as key GHG sectors which shall be included in the conduct of the GHG inventory:

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Energy
- (c) Waste
- (d) Industrial Processes
- (e) Land-use Change and Forestry Sector

(f) Transport

The CCC may identify additional sectors other than those identified above as necessary in the implementation of the PGHGIMRS.

**Section 4. Lead Agencies.** – Pursuant to Section 3 of EO 174, Series of 2014, the following agencies are identified to lead the conduct of the GHG inventory in the initially identified key sectors:

- (a) The Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shall be lead agencies for the agriculture sector. Duly-appointed representative/s from the Office of the Undersecretary for Policy and Planning of DA and the Sectoral Statistics Office of the PSA shall jointly chair the conduct of the GHG inventory in the agriculture sector.
- (b) The Department of Energy (DOE) shall be the lead agency for the energy sector. A duly-appointed representative from the Energy Policy and Planning Bureau of the DOE shall chair the conduct of the GHG inventory in the energy sector.
- (c) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall be the lead agency for the waste, industrial processes, and the land-use change and sectors and shall appoint representatives of its concerned bureaus to chair and coordinate with relevant agencies on the said sectors.
- (d) The Department of Transportation<sup>1</sup> (DOTr) shall be the lead agency for the transportation sector. A duly-appointed representative from the Planning Service of the DOTr shall chair the conduct of the GHG inventory in the transportation sector. The DOTr shall coordinate and work closely with the DOE for the conduct of the GHG inventory for the transportation sector as a category under the energy sector<sup>2</sup>.

The CCC shall identify and invite other agencies as necessary to lead additional key sectors, after prior consultations with these relevant agencies.

**Section 5. Members of the Lead Agencies.** – The lead agencies shall designate and/or appoint an office and/or team within their agencies as necessary to facilitate the smooth implementation of the powers and functions of their agencies under the PGHGIMRS. The duly-appointed chair shall have supervision over their respective offices and/or teams.

The lead agencies may, from time to time, also invite as resource person/s representatives from the non-government organizations, academe, other government agencies, and/or independent professionals who are recognized experts in their fields to assist the lead agencies in carrying out their responsibilities under the PGHGIMRS. Each lead agency shall advise the CCO in writing of the composition of the office and/or team that it leads.

**Section 6. Functions of the Lead Agencies.** – Pursuant to Section 3 of EO 174 Series of 2014, the lead agency shall be responsible for the following:

- (a) Conduct, document, archive and monitor sector-specific GHG inventories;
- (b) Report sector-specific GHG to the CCC based on the agreed reporting scheme; and

- (c) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the PGHGIMRS.

<sup>1</sup>Pursuant to Sections 15 of Republic Act 10844

<sup>2</sup>Consistent with the 2006 IPCC guidelines

**Section 7. Support Institutions.** – The following institutions shall serve to support the lead agencies in the effective implementation of their functions under the PGHGIMRS:

- (a) Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA) – Pursuant to its mandate as the agency primary responsible for all national censuses, surveys and sectoral statistics, the PSA may assist other lead agencies in the conduct of the sectoral GHG inventories, particularly on data collection and analysis. The level of assistance to be given by the PSA to the lead agencies shall be determined after consultations with the respective agencies and the CCO.
- (b) Other Institutions – The CCO may invite concerned Local Government Units, academe, private and public institutions to participate, complement, and assist in the implementation of the PGHGIMRS. The level or participation and assistance of these invited institutions shall be determined after consultations with the lead agencies, as necessary.

## RULE II THE PHILIPPINE GHG INVENTORY MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING SYSTEM

**Section 1. Basic Procedure and Processes.** – The PGHGIMRS shall consist of the following basic procedures and processes:

- (a) Inventory planning;
- (b) Data collection and documentation;
- (c) Emissions and removals estimation;
- (d) Data quality management;
- (e) Reporting;
- (f) Key Category Analysis; and
- (g) Archiving

Based on the experience gained in the implementation of current rules and regulations, the CCC upon the recommendation of the CCO may modify, alter and/or add additional procedures and processes to improve the system.

**Section 2. Inventory Planning** – The CCO, the lead agencies and their support institutions shall periodically conduct planning sessions before and after each inventory cycle to ascertain the applicability of processes already in place among the agencies as well as the responsiveness of the procedures and processes and the identification of key areas or categories for improvement in the conduct of the GHG inventory.

The CCO shall lead all identified agencies in planning the implementation of steps outlined in the Reference Manual, as described in Rule IV of this Guidance



Document, setting as necessary a timetable to enable agencies to conduct the sectoral GHG inventories and coordinate a timely delivery of reports.

As enough experience is gained, the CCO shall ascertain the frequency and timetable of conducting future inventories, in consultation with relevant agencies, and come up with a Revised Reference Manual and/or Supplementary Guidelines containing the schedules, subject to the procedures described in Rule IV and Section 1, Rule V hereof, for the agencies' timely submission of the requirements under the PGHGIMRS.

**Section 3. Data Collection and Documentation.** – The following activities shall comprise the data collection and documentation component of the system:

- (a) Identification of appropriate methodologies and tools to estimate emissions and removals;
- (b) Identification of data sources relevant to the conduct of the GHG inventory primarily utilizing existing data that are being generated or collected by the various government agencies;
- (c) Data collection and processing, including conduct of census and surveys as necessary to carry out the identified appropriate methodologies; and
- (d) Proper documentation of data sources, methodologies, assumptions and constraints to provide transparency under the PGHGIMRS.

The Reference Manual, as described in Rule IV of this Guidance Document shall define step-by-step procedures as well as prescribe worksheets to aid the CCO and the identified lead agencies in proper data documentation.

**Section 4. Emissions and removals estimation.** – Pursuant to Section 4 of EO 174 Series of 2014, the identified lead agencies shall conduct and document emissions/removals estimation based on identified appropriate methodologies and tools and report these to the CCO based on agreed reporting schemes.

The applicable methodologies prescribed in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories shall be used to estimate emissions and removals in order to promote comparability of emissions/removals estimate among parties within the UNFCCC. The lead agencies may propose other methodologies and tools to facilitate smooth and easier estimation procedures provided these are consistent with internationally agreed methodologies and responsive to the existing capacities of the lead agencies and the persons undertaking the conduct of the inventory.

The Reference Manual, as described in Rule IV of this Guidance Document shall identify and describe appropriate methodologies in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories to be used in estimating emissions and removals.

As enough experience is gained, the CCO in consultation with the identified lead agencies, shall evaluate the applicability of the 2006 IPCC guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and may propose alternate methodologies to estimate emissions and removals.

**Section 5. Data quality management.** – The following activities shall comprise the data quality management component of the system:

- (a) Quality Assurance as defined in Section 2(m) of the Preliminary Provisions
- (b) Quality Control as defined in Section 2(n) of the Preliminary Provision; and
- (c) Uncertainty assessment and management, including recalculation procedures as necessary.

These identified data quality management activities shall be implemented by all identified lead agencies to improve transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability, and consistency of the GHG inventory report.

The Reference Manual, as described in Rule IV shall define procedures to aid the CCO and the identified lead agencies in proper management of data quality.

**Section 6. Reporting.** –

(a) Reporting Templates.

(1) Overall Reporting Template – The CCO shall develop an Overall Reporting Template as defined in Section 1(l) of the Preliminary Provisions to aid itself in preparing the national GHG inventory report following, when applicable, the international guidelines set by the UNFCCC in the submission of the country's reportorial commitments under the UNFCCC.

The Overall Reporting Template shall be consistent with the Sectoral Reporting Templates as described in the succeeding paragraph to facilitate an orderly reporting process.

The Overall Reporting Template shall be included as part of the Reference Manual and shall follow updating requirements defined in Rule IV.

(2) Sectoral Reporting Templates – The CCO shall develop Sectoral Reporting Templates as defined in Section 2(q) of the Preliminary Provisions to aid the identified key lead agencies in carrying out their roles pursuant to Section 4(b) of the EO 174, s. 2014.

The Sectoral Reporting Template shall be consistent with the Overall Reporting Template as described in the preceding paragraph to facilitate an orderly reporting process.

Sectoral Reporting Template shall be included as part of the Reference Manual and shall follow updating requirements defined in Rule IV.

(3) National GHG Inventory Report – The CCO shall prepare the National GHG Inventory Report as defined in Section 2(k) of the Preliminary Provisions in pursuance of its functions described in Section 2, Rule I, hereof.

The contents of the National GHG Inventory Report shall be included as part of the Reference Manual and shall follow updating requirements defined in Rule IV.

(b) Reporting Procedures

- (1) Submission of Sectoral Reporting Templates – Each identified lead agency shall submit the duly-accomplished Sectoral Reporting Template to the CCO in accordance with the timetable identified during the inventory planning stage as described in Section 2, Rule II of these Rules, and in accordance with the procedures set in the procedures set in the Reference Manual.

The CCO shall compile, verify and confirm the completeness of the Templates submitted, and coordinate with the concerned agencies for incomplete documents.

- (2) Documentation of the Conduct of the Key Category Analysis – The CCO shall document the conduct of the analysis of key categories of emissions and removals, as described in Section 7, Rule II of these Rules, and include them as inputs in drafting of the National GHG Inventory Report.
- (3) Draft the National GHG Inventory Report – the CCC shall draft the National GHG Inventory Report and publish the same for reference. This Report shall document the national GHG emissions inventory process and shall declare of the official GHG emission and removals of the country. This may be used, as appropriate the country's planning and transitioning towards a climate-resilient pathway for sustainable development.

**Section 7. Key Category Analysis.** – The CCO shall conduct an analysis of key categories of emissions and removals for the country, following internally agreed procedures and best practices in the conduct of such activities. CCO may propose additional Quality Control procedures, in consultation with the identified key agencies, for key emission sources that rank high in this analysis to confirm the level of uncertainties associated with GHG inventory process for these source categories. CCO shall document this process and include it in the National GHG Inventory Report.

**Section 8. Archiving.** – Pursuant to Section 2 of EO 174 s. 2014, the CCO shall develop a system for archiving, reporting, monitoring and evaluating GHG inventories while Section 4 thereof defines the responsibilities of the identified lead agencies to include among others, archiving of the sectoral GHG inventories.

The National Archiving System shall be developed by the CCO and shall be governed by separate rules and procedures that are consistent with the Guidance Document. In the interim, the Reference Manual, as described in Rule IV of this Guidance Document shall define procedures to aid the CCO and the identified lead agencies in proper data archiving and in support of the National Archiving System.



### **RULE III FUNDING**

**Section 1.** Pursuant to Section 5 of EO 174 s. 2014, the lead agencies of the PGHGIMRS are hereby authorized to charge against their current appropriations such amounts as may be necessary for the implementation of their roles under the PGHGIMRS, subject to the usual government accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

Subsequent funding requirements shall be incorporated in the annual budget proposals of the respective implementing agencies through the General Appropriations Act.

The lead agencies shall also be required to submit a report to the CCO on the use of funds in relation to the implementation of the PGHGIMRS following the reporting guidelines to be set by the CCO.

### **RULE IV REFERENCE MANUAL**

**Section 1.** A detailed guide on the provisions of the Guidance Document shall be contained in the Reference Manual to be issued by the CCO before the commencement of the first GHG inventory cycle.

This Reference Manual shall be made available in hard and electronic copies to the lead agencies through the CCO.

In case of conflict, the provisions of the Guidance Document shall prevail over the contents of the Reference Manual.

The Reference Manual shall be updated as the need arises to continually improve the PGHGIMRS. The CCO shall ensure that such updates are widely disseminated. However, these updates shall not be more than once during an inventory cycle.

### **RULE V MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

**Section 1. Supplementary guidelines.** – the CCC shall issue supplementary guidelines as necessary in order to continually improve the PGHGIMRS. These supplementary guidelines shall reflect pertinent developments in the international rules relating to the conduct of GHG inventories as well as national and local policies that may affect the PGHGIMRS.

**Section 2. Separability clause.** – In case any portion or provision within the Guidance Document is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions or those which are not affected shall continue to be in full force and effect.

**Section 3. Repealing clause.** – All existing rules, regulation, circulars, instructions, memoranda or portions thereof which are inconsistent herewith are repealed or amended accordingly.

**Section 4. Effectivity.** – This Guidance Document shall take effect immediately upon its publication in the Official Gazette or upon publication in 2 newspapers of general circulation.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, be it resolved, pursuant to the rule-making power vested in the Climate Change Commission by Executive Order No. 174, series of 2014, this Implementing Rules and Regulations is hereby adopted and promulgated for the guidance of all concerned

**APPROVED and AFFIRMED**, this 12<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018, in Manila,  
Philippines.

**CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION  
COMMISSION SECRETARIAT**

**CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that Commission Resolution no. 2018-003 was adopted unanimously by Vice Chairperson Emmanuel M. de Guzman, and Commissioners Noel Antonio V. Gaerlan and Rachel Anne S. Herrera during the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Regular Commission Meeting on 12 March 2018 at the Agila Hall, Bulwagan Ninoy, Ninoy Aquino Wildlife and Conservation Park, North Ave., Quezon City.

Resolution no. 2018-003 was transmitted to and received by the Office of the President on May 3, 2018

The Resolution became effective on June 30, 2018 as no veto was issued by the Chairperson.

ATTESTED BY:

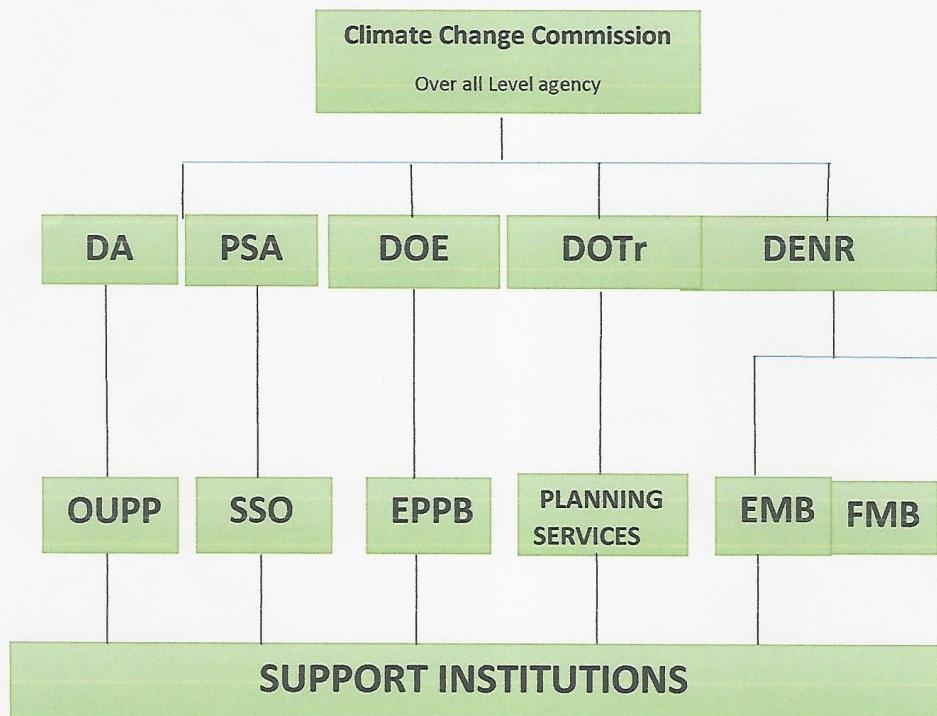


**ATTY. EFREN MG BASCOS**  
Head, Commission Secretariat

**ANNEX 1**  
**ABBREVIATIONS**

CCC	Climate Change Commission
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOE	Department of Energy
DOTr	Department of Transportation
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
EO	Executive Order
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCA	Key Category Analysis
LGU	Local Government Units
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NF <sub>3</sub>	Nitrogen Trifluoride
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
N <sub>2</sub> O	Nitrous Oxide
PGHGIMRS	Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System
PFC	Perfluorocarbons
PSA	Philippine Statistical Authority
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
SF <sub>5</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	Trifluoromethyl Sulphur Pentafluoride
SF <sub>6</sub>	Sulphur Hexafluoride
SSO	Sectoral Statistics Office
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**ANNEX 2**  
**INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE PGHGIMRS**



# Our Staff

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